

J. M. FOURQUEAN & CO.,

113 EAST BROAD STREET.

GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE.

We still have some surplus stock in Summer Goods. We prefer cash to this—and we have put on them such prices as cannot fail to make this a speedy realization. Each item is a legitimate bargain, with value perfectly apparent. To make this doubly plain we have everything marked in plain figures at both its original and its bargain price.

Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

Fine Lawns and Batistes, sold for \$1.50, now 80c. each. One lot 100, now 80c. each.

Shirt-Waists, in crease, lawn, and pique, sold for \$1.50, now 80c. each.

Plaited Chiffons, 9-inch width, White, sold for \$1.50, now 80c. each.

Silk Ruchings, in colors, sold for 25c. now 15c.

Boys' Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, sold for 10c. now 5c. each.

Cap Ruche, White, silk edged, sold for 60c. now 25c.

Liberty Silk Ruchings, in Blue and Black and Pink and Black combinations, sold for \$1, now 50c.

Accorded Plaited Mouseline de Soie, hemstitched, in Black and White, three widths—

3 inches wide, sold for 50c. now 37 1/2c. per yard.

4 inches wide, sold for 75c. now 56 1/4c. per yard.

5 inches wide, sold for 85c. now 63 1/2c. per yard.

Accorded Plaited Liberty silk, 2 1/2 inches wide, sold for 40c. now 19c. per yard.

Ladies' Linen Collars, 16-22 and 12-20, quality sizes 12 and 12 1/2 only, now 5c. each.

Ladies' Bell Robes, Valenciennes edge and insertion skirts, ready shaped, the 25 ones for \$10.00, the 35 ones for \$12.50.

Embroidered Flouncings, very fine, sold for \$2.50, now \$1.50 per yard.

Mattings.

The 50c. grades, all patterns, now 42c. each.

15c. Chinese Mattings, four patterns, now 8c. per yard.

15 and 16-20c. Japanese and Chinese Mattings, now 10c. per yard.

15c. Chinese and Japanese Mattings now 12 1/2c. per yard.

25c. Chinese and Japanese Mattings now 15c. per yard.

One lot 27-32c. Mattings now 15c. per yard.

One lot 33c. Mattings now 20c. per yard.

One lot 50c. Mattings now 42c. per yard—

Parasols.

The \$14 kind is now \$8.00; the \$12 kind is now \$6.00; \$10 Parasols, splendid quality, now \$2.75 each.

J. M. Fourquean & Co.,



Dress for Your Outings.

Come in and talk with us; we might show you something you hadn't thought of. All the season's novelties are here, you know.

An outfit never cost so little—our BIG CLEARANCE SALE has made it so.

The biggest lot of BATHING SUITS displayed in the South—\$1 per suit up.

O. H. Berry & Co.,

Main and Tenth Streets.

from the killing of a woman are perhaps of the opinion that the ends of justice may be met by imprisonment for life, a movement to accomplish which is now on foot in Mrs. Place's case.

DOWN IN THE STOKEROOM.

Glimpse of the Heroic Fellows Under the Decks.

(New York Press.)

If a landman wants an experience that he will not forget soon let him go down into the stokehole of a warship. Then he will realize, indeed, what it means to be in the bowels of a vessel and, to an extent, what it means to be buried alive. If he can face the roaring furnaces without shivering and stand in the steel-walled pit without feeling dread, he will be a man of rare nerve.

Sunk in a shaft twenty feet below the sea, men toil amid fierce fires whose flames in that confined space lick out at them with every movement of the long steel bars that are used to stir and fan the glowing furnaces, as savage caged beasts are fed, and like the beasts, the fires are raging to kill the men, who master them only by desperate labor.

There is no room to spare on a modern ship. Therefore, the mighty furnaces are so crowded together that the men who serve them have barely space to move to and fro before them. So near them are the stokers and from their hands their skins are hardened to it they blister and crack with the heat. The chance visitor can bear it only a few minutes, and even in that short time he feels as if the air were roasting him.

Every time one of the red-hot disks that serves as a furnace door is opened the terrific fires within seem about to leap out to destroy the ship. Fine gray ashes make a film in the eyes, and the stoker, the air that is forced into the stoke hole from above catches the heat so quickly that it is shriveling almost as soon as it comes from the vents of the blowers.

Slice bars and shovels are too hot for any hand except that of a hardened fireman to touch. There is nothing to be heard of the sounds of the sea or of the rushing of the waves. Noisy and unpleasant, but they are the noises of scolding flames and of groaning machinery.

That is a stokehole when the ship is going at ordinary speed and there are no special demands on the men and the machinery. When there comes the time that a ship must fight for her life, chase, or run, the stokehole becomes a place of torment. When the warship goes into action she calls on every one of her hundred and more engines to be in readiness, and the firemen must furnish every pound of steam that they can give her. The more they give her the louder are the demands of the engines, the more the men must work at the fires till they fall. Forced draught is the order then, and the stokehole is practically sealed up so that no air may escape from it, except through the furnaces. The fires grow fiercer and fiercer, and soon there is no spot in the steel pit that is not unbearably hot. Men watch the indicators and shout for more steam. The engineers yell at the tolling horns that call for more steam. The men are working a tug-boat. The grates are choking with the steady rush of ashes. Coal is pouring into the roaring mouths of the furnaces in steady streams. So enormous is the draught that solid masses of it are sucked into them as if they were feathers. The water-carriers carry bucket after bucket to the panting men coated with ashes.

Their naked bodies are hidden under the gray coating of the ashes, that are so thick in the air now that the electric lights shine only dimly through them. Men fall in quick heaps, and are dragged away to die or to go mad. Relief after relief is called to the burning hole, and still the open throats of the ship's engines take the steam faster than the furnaces can make it.

What is the above no man down there knows. Sometimes a dull echoing shock may tell them that the ship has been hit hard. News drifts to them at intervals that the enemy is winning or losing, but of the glory of the fighting they know nothing. They know only that if the ship is torpedoed they will die, with no chance to swim or fight. Even if she sinks slowly, from damages through the hull, they are in a perilous position. Their posts till the end; and when they get the word to save themselves they have before them a desperate climb up slippery ladders and through narrow manholes—ready to race with a rushing sea when it is pouring in, and a reeling ship from every part. While their hold is protected better than any other part of the ship against the direct impact of the enemy's shells, there is no protection against torpedoes or shells that may drop into the stokeholds.

The stokers and the firemen of the modern warship face many of the dangers of the sailor of the suffering, and get little of the glory.

Demand for Baggage Labels.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Foreign baggage labels are in great demand just now, and a student of the University of Pennsylvania has cornered the market in these labels, selling them to people who want to show some evidence of having been abroad. This year the demand seems to be greater than ever, and already the blue and white labels to smear their dress-suit cases with the marks belonging to European hotels. One of these interesting gentlemen appeared in Chestnut street yesterday with his traveling grip, and attracted considerable attention. He made labels in imitation of those from various hotels in Switzerland, France, and Germany bring the highest prices, as the enterprising dealer claims that these are the most valuable labels in the market.

The profit in this queer business must be exceedingly large, as this particular chemist, who is dependent upon his own resources for his livelihood and schooling, is enabled to take quite extensive trips and live in luxury during his summer vacation. His fellow-students are his principal customers, but lots of other young men and girls also are often seen emerging from the label merchant's boarding-house with colored slips in their hands.

The Great Movement Coming.

(Judge Mayer Sulzberger, at the Jewish Chautauqua.)

The course of events already foreshadowed indicates that a tremendous movement of western civilization toward Eastern Asia will soon begin, and all the petty politics of the last fifty years will be wiped out by the consequences of such a movement.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

ENTIRE NUMBER OF CASES AT SANTIAGO THREE HUNDRED.

GENERAL DUFFIELD A VICTIM.

He is Doing Nicely, However, and It is Believed He Will Recover—Contract Doctors and Nurses in Plenty Authorized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—A dispatch was received last night, stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 200. This lowered the estimate by one half from that given in the press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities. Surgeon Arthur, at New York, has been given carte blanche to get together at the earliest moment a large number of contract doctors and nurses, familiar with fever cases. They will go to Santiago on the Resolute, which leaves the American Line pier to-morrow morning. The following telegram has been received from Dr. Lagarde regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated yesterday, but did not come to hand until to-day:

"General Duffield has yellow-fever. Is at Division Hospital, but is doing nicely. Much better to-day."

General Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution, and no doubt is felt that he will be able to recover from the disease.

THE VANGUARD HAS STARTED.

Forty Thousand American Troops Soon to Be in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Alger, as he left the White House at midnight, announced that the vanguard of the Porto Rican expedition had started from Cuba. Orders were sent to-day to General Miles by Secretary Alger, and to Admiral Sampson by Secretary Long, to start for Porto Rico as soon as possible. The Yale, carrying General Miles and a part of the expedition, and other transports, carrying the remainder of the troops of General Shafter's command, destined for Porto Rico, will proceed to the landing place agreed upon, under cover of Admiral Sampson's vessels. Upon their arrival a landing will be effected under the guns of the warships.

Large forces will be hurried to Porto Rico from the United States. The troops at Charleston, which have been ready to leave for several days, are under orders to start late to-night or to-morrow. Unless delays that are now unexpected should occur, all of the troops at Charleston will have embarked before sundown to-morrow.

The regular troops now at Tampa will be hurried to Porto Rico as rapidly as ships can carry them. It is the expectation of the Secretary of War that within ten days 40,000 American troops will be on Porto Rican soil.

OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Montana and California Troops Take Ship at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—To-day 1,500 men of the First Montana Regiment and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila.

Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers. The Pennsylvania will probably sail some time to-morrow.

No further troops have been designated for future Manila expeditions, and it now seems possible that some of the troops here will be sent east to join the invading army in Porto Rico.

Meanwhile, the matter of getting off the remaining vessels of the Philippine expedition is consuming the energies of the forces at army headquarters.

RIO SAILS THIS WEEK.

Major George Ruhlin, chief quartermaster, is packing up his effects preparatory to sailing on the Rio Janeiro Thursday or Friday. The work of loading is progressing rapidly. The six months' medical supplies for the voyage are being put on board to-day.

Eight brigade hospitals of fifty beds each have been sent to Manila already. Fifteen hundred more are to be sent for the thorough equipment of the government hospital there.

TWO SHIPS NEXT WEEK.

Efforts will be made to get the St. Paul off by next Monday, and the Scandia, a government steamer which will also be used on this expedition, as soon thereafter as possible, next week.

HOSPITAL TRAIN AT FORT THOMAS.

All Sick and Wounded Reported as Doing Well.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—The second hospital train, with eighty-four sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, has arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., and all are reported as doing well to-night.

Promptly on arrival the transfer was made from the Chesapeake and Ohio tracks to the hospitals. To-day it is reported that there are no serious cases on the list.

YOSEMITE LEAVES ST. THOMAS.

Not Permitted to Tow Out Coal Belonging to This Country.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 18.—The American auxiliary cruiser Yosemite sailed to-day for Key West. The Danish Government refused to allow her to tow out the steamer Southard, whose cargo of coal, it is claimed, was purchased prior to the declaration of war between Spain and the United States, and is, therefore, not subject to the neutrality laws.

The American authorities have taken charge of the cable office at Santiago, and a strict censorship has been established.

CERUTTI INCIDENT CLOSED.

Colombia Accepts the Award Made by President Cleveland.

LONDON, July 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Italian Foreign Office learns from Washington that the Colombian Government has accepted the award of \$250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the republic of Colombia, and that the incident is now closed."

Triple Murder by a Negro.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 18.—At Cypress, a small town near here, at noon to-day, Peter Burton, a negro, murdered Henry Meyers, a white farmer, his wife and infant child. Robbery is thought to have been the motive. The negro escaped, though several possees of officers and citizens are after him. The crime was committed with a hatchet. One member of the family, a boy who was sick in bed, escaped slaughter by crawling two miles. He gave the alarm.

Conflagration in England.

LONDON, July 18.—A fire that broke out in Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear to-night, has already destroyed thirty business buildings in three of the principal streets. The flames are not yet under control.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

Much refreshment in little bulk.

Lebig

COMPANY'S

Extract of Beef

That's why you should take it in your traveling bag.

MADRID INFORMED.

TORAL'S REPORT OF CAPITULATION SUBMITTED BY BLANCO.

NECESSITY OF MAKING PEACE.

It is Universally Admitted in Spain, But the Necessity of Making It Quickly is Not Realized—Government in No Hurry.

MADRID, July 18, 6 P. M.—Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, has received a dispatch from General Blanco, conveying General Toral's report of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. General Toral's report is dated Saturday evening, July 18th, and its details accord with the reports already published.

FREE HAND TO TORAL.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Captain-General Blanco and General Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the government did not desire to expose itself to such criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when it was alleged that the government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay."

PEACE QUESTION.

"The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is not generally realized, and partly owing to Spain's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals."

ITALIAN WARSHIP FOR CANARIES.

GIBRALTAR, July 18.—The Italian men-of-war Dogali and Piemonte arrived here to-day, the Piemonte proceeding almost at once en route for the Canaries.

NEW SPANISH BATTERIES.

The Spaniards have ordered new batteries, armed with 6-inch guns, at Ceuta and Tarifa.

CARLIST RISING PREPARED FOR.

McKinley Accused of Prolonging War for England's Sake.

LONDON, July 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been actively placing stores, arms, and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier."

"When the signal for a Carlist rising is given, the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready, and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments."

"The government has increased measures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind."

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms."

"General Weyler is reported to be in with both the Carlists and the Republicans."

"An impartial accuser President McKinley of deliberate prolonging of the war in order to carry it into Spain, to enable England, in the final settlement, to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries."

TWO PRIZES AT KEY WEST.

Captain of One of Them Commits Suicide.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 18.—The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo on July 6th, arrived here to-day for prize proceedings, consisting of Lieutenant S. M. Hutton and Gunner's-Mate J. E. Hutton, with four marines each. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with food supplies. On the Three Bells was Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of five, and three Jamaica negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch captain and four seamen of the same nationality. Captain Harding was much depressed over the capture, and drank heavily until Lieutenant Blount, the prize taker, ordered him to stop drinking. On the evening of July 8th Captain Harding suddenly leaped overboard astern. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and capsize the boat. One of the marines held him up to the mast, and he was taken on board the Pilgrim, but he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea.

Work of the Papers.

(Nashville American.)

While the army and navy are making history in Cuba and the Philippines, the newspapers of this country and others as well are recording it, thus making the task of future historians an easier one than that of their predecessors. One of the modern equipments for collecting and preserving information. Consequently, much of what the historian receives by tradition, while the other was accounts pieced together from letters, individual correspondence, and remnants of conversations. Imagine what a field Gibbon covered in preparing his immortal work, what a nice judgment of his own time he had; what a discriminating eye to distinguish between truth and fiction, as received by him from the multitude of chroniclers he must have perused. Where did Herodotus get his knowledge of the events which he has preserved for all ages?

The newspaper, aside from its function of enlightening the public as to existing conditions, is also doing a work for posterity, the value of which is incalculable. John Fiske, the eminent historian, pays this tribute to the newspapers:

"It is true that the newspaper is doing much to add the history of the future. The historical inquirer to-day has before him in the American newspaper an almost complete record of events, without being obliged to dig deep in vexatious archives and without having to depend upon contemporaries for much of the information needed."

Quarter.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

The term "quarter" used in warfare, originated from an agreement anciently made between the Dutch and Spaniards that the ransom of a soldier taken in action should be a quarter of his pay. In this sense the expression was commonly used at one time. As a modern warlike term, to give quarter means that the prisoners of war should be sent to the rear of the army, and there lodged and fed by the captors until exchanged.

DEATHS.

GREGORY.—Died at her husband's residence, 231 Randolph street, at 3:30 P. M. Sunday, July 17th. LAURA E. GREGORY, beloved wife of R. E. Gregory, aged 39 years.

Funeral will take place from Ashbury church at 11 A. M. THIS (Tuesday) MORNING. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Interment at River-view Cemetery.

THE TOWER,

CORNER SECOND AND BROAD.

JULY CLOSING SALE

ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

Every item advertised in Sunday's paper will be on sale to-day.

Shirt-Waist Sale.

11-25 Madras Shirt-Waist, 65c. 11-25 Black and White Lawn Waist, 75c.

50c. Fancy Silk-Stripes and Linen, now 12 1/2c.

15c. Linen and Mohair, solid color, 25c. 12-20 and 16-20c. Organdies, 50c.

12-20c. Solid Linen, for 7-8-10c. 12-20c. Crash Shirts, 7-gore, for \$1.25.

12 Linen Duck Shirts, 7-gore, for \$1.75c. Summer Corsets, as long as they last, 60c.

12-hook Double-Bone Corset, 25c. Bleached Ribbed Shirts, 30c. 15c. Ladies' Bleached Ribbed Shirts, 10c.

Ladies' Hosiery.

10c. Tan Dropstitch Hose, 5c. 17c. Black Hose, with White feet, 12 1/2c. 25c. Hose, 6-gauge, Hermsdorf dye, 15c. Boys' 20c. Ribbed Hose, double heels and toes, 12 1/2c.

All Ladies' Fancy Parasols now at one half.

12-20c. Field Ducks, fast colors, 5c. 30c. Wool Challis, 4-5-gore, 12 1/2c. 25c. Trunks, canvas, sheet-iron bottom, for \$1.35. See window display.

31 Umbrellas, steel rod, English talia silk, Paragon frame, for \$1.

JULIUS SYCLE & SON.

THE BAUGHMAN STATIONERY CO.,

RICHMOND, VA., July 18, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—Our Manufacturing Department, Nos. 7 and 9 south Twelfth street, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th.

We have made arrangements for the filling of all orders which we now hold; any new business you are pleased to give us will have our prompt and careful attention.

We are glad to say our STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, located in another building, was not damaged.

THE BAUGHMAN STATIONERY CO.

(By 19-20)

INVENTORY SALE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, AND REFRIGERATORS—

ALL AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

MILLER CHINA CO.,

109 EAST BROAD.

See our new Water-Filters. They filter from 5 to 15 gallons of water an hour. Sell from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

(By 10-20, 20-25)

V-Crimp and Corrugated Steel Roofing

and Tin Put Up in Rolls.

We are making a specialty of Metal Covering for all kinds of buildings, and our stock includes all kinds and styles. Experience has demonstrated that a steel roof will outlast any kind of roof you can put on, and will cost less to keep it in repair. It is the ROOF of the day.

When you want a new roof investigate our claims. It will be money in your pocket.

BALDWIN & BROWN

1557 East Main Street, Opposite Old Market,

Headquarters for Poultry Netting, Styron Fence, V-Crimp and Corrugated Roofing, Hardware and Carriage Material, Fairfield Lawn Swing, Paints, Oils, etc., etc. (By 10-20, 20-25)

PICKANINNY PURCHASED.

Pennsylvania Troops Make Him Their Mascot.

(Augusta Chronicle.)

Some days since the first lot of soldiers en route to Charleston from Chickamauga passed through Augusta. Many people were attracted by the fact that the Sixteenth Pennsylvania had as its "mascot" a small colored boy. He was dressed in soldier's clothes too big for him, but he looked happy, and he seemed to love the life. When the train arrived at Charleston the mascot was brought to the city and appeared in the Charleston News and Courier yesterday. It said:

"When the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment was starting out from Chickamauga for Charleston, the soldiers discovered that they needed a proper mascot for the regiment, but they did not know just where one could be found. Efforts were made to secure this necessary adjunct to the camp before the troops got away; although none had been contacted when the regiment boarded the train. After the soldiers had been sent in the cars, however, a big gang of negroes gathered around to get a last peep at the soldiers whom Colonel Hildesheim counted on for fine work in the field. In the crowd was a tiny negro chap, with a soldier's cap stuck on the left side of his head. The men thought the boy would fill the bill to the letter, and so they promptly